

CIO Maps All-Out Political Action Drive

Congressmen-Lobbyists
By Adam Lapin
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2,700,000 NAZIS, 17,000 TANKS --- 4-MONTH TOLL TAKEN BY RED ARMY

CIO Maps All-Out Political Campaign

By Alan Max
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 4.—Amidst the greatest enthusiasm, the CIO convention reached its high point today when it mapped plans for a political activity campaign such as the country has never witnessed, with the twin objective of assuring a crushing defeat to the Axis powers and of guaranteeing the victory of the Common Man in the "decisive" elections of 1944.

House Group Cuts Vital War Funds

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Rep. Clarence Cannon, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, told the House today that he "has positive assurance that a new front will be opened in the near future."

"We know that a new front must be opened immediately," Cannon declared. "It was ironic that Cannon made this prediction of a forthcoming all-out offensive in Europe in the course of a speech urging approval of an appropriations bill which, as reported out by his committee, would drastically slash vital war appropriations."

Funds for housing, health of industrial workers, farm security administration which is essential to food production and mobilization of manpower were among the items cut by the Appropriations Committee.

SEE NEW "SLASH" DRIVE

The cuts in the pending bill gave a strong foretaste of a new economy drive by obstructionists in the House aimed at hamstringing the administration and the war effort. Out of total appropriations of \$1,200,000,000 for various agencies asked by the Budget Bureau, the Appropriations Committee recommended only about \$215,000,000.

The biggest cut was the elimination of \$750,000,000 for a naval stock fund which the Appropriations Committee said could be taken care of by the use of as yet unused Navy funds.

But even disregarding this item, the committee slashed other urgent requests of government agencies by more than 50 per cent.

A \$17,443,000 item for the U.S. Employment Service to mobilize



Sidney Hillman

years ago to organize great industrial unions. The convention on its fourth day took two other steps of major importance. First, it declared that the "issue before the United Nations is the decisive full-scale invasion of Europe" and pledged full cooperation to the coalition offensive.

Secondly, the convention struck out sharply against the discrimination of Negroes when it called for an end of Jim-crow and unequal treatment in the armed forces and urged the prosecution of G. I. K. Smith, the leader of the inciters of racism.

With Tuesday's many victories by the reactionary GOP still before them, the delegates gave most serious attention to the discussion on political activity and a tremendous ovation to the report by Hillman.

While the convention and the speeches of Hillman and Murray centered on the need for developing labor's political strength and labor's "political arm" on a permanent basis, the attitude toward President Roosevelt was also made clear.

This was especially true in the reaction by the delegates to the

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Boston Communist Polls 12,178 Votes

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Officials of the Communist Party of Massachusetts and candidate for Boston School Committee, polled 12,178 votes in the election last Tuesday.

An estimated 100,000 votes went to the polls. This compares with 12,333 which he polled in 1941 out of about 286,000 votes cast. This represents a gain from about 3 per cent of the total vote cast to about 12 per cent.

Especially significant is the fact that Mr. Hood carried five precincts and was second in two. The newspapers took special note of the high vote which Mr. Hood polled.

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Don't Want Libby in Our Hall, YMCA Says

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Nov. 4.—Officials of the YMCA here Tuesday night revoked permission for the negotiated peace advocate Frederick J. Libby, to address an audience at the Central "Y" because "Libby is not the kind of man we want in our auditorium."

Dr. C. V. Thomas, President of Penn College and General Secretary of the YMCA made the announcement a few hours before Libby was to address the pacifist Fellowship of Reconciliation group. It was pointed out that Libby had been a consistent opponent of a war against the Axis, that he had

Crusaders for 'Common Man'



Two spokesmen for the "common man," Vice President Henry W. Wallace, right, and CIO chief Philip Murray, shake hands warmly at the CIO convention in Philadelphia where the vice-president made an important address which was broadcast nationally. Wallace was cheered by the delegates when he said Roosevelt was labor's friend and cheered again when he lauded the work of the CIO political action committee headed by Sidney Hillman. Murray pledged continued support of the CIO to Wallace's "crusade for the common man."

(Daily Worker Photo)

Cacchione and Davis High in Council Count

Two Communists—Councilman Peter V. Cacchione of Brooklyn and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., of Manhattan—stood high among the leading candidates as the PR count for City Council wound up its second day yesterday.

In the Bronx, Michael J. Quill, independent Laborite and president of the Transport Workers Union, led the list of nine candidates with 13,594 first choice votes in a cross-section count of 200 election districts.

In Brooklyn, Cacchione, running for re-election, was pulling up an average vote of 55.5 votes a district. He had 8,147 first choice votes in 146 election districts.

Other leading candidates in Brooklyn were Genevieve B. Earle, Republican, with 4,147 votes in 88 election districts; Walter R. Hart, Democrat, with 3,876 votes in 168 election districts; and Joseph T. Sharkey, Democrat, and present Council majority leader, with 4,982 votes in 154 election districts.

In Manhattan, Davis was among the top candidates. He had 5,559 votes in six election districts. In that borough the count of first choice ballots began at 4 P.M. and at 5:30 P.M. the first official totals were made.

Other leading candidates in Manhattan were Samuel DiPaolo, D., with 937 votes in 17 election districts; Stanley M. Isaacs, R., with 1,253 votes in 33 districts; John P. Nugent, D., with 1,210 votes in 44

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De Lorenzo Admits Spurring Strikes

By Eva Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Thomas V. De Lorenzo, President of Local 356, Brewster Aeronautical, and leader of a disruptive clique in the United Auto Workers, gave a reactionary Congressmen a fine opportunity for some labor-baiting today.

Plump, loud De Lorenzo, who jumped from the wholesale business in one leap to ruthless leadership of his local, told a subcommittee of the House Naval Affairs Committee, headed by Rep. Patrick H. Drewry of Virginia investigating the messy production situation at Brewster:

"I don't believe in strikes in time of war. I do believe in the use of the threat in time of war. I do believe we should have the right to use that threat when management breaks its written word."

It is obvious that De Lorenzo could never have gotten away with his provocative activity but for the sloppy situation at Brewster where the Navy Department bungled in putting in three inefficient managers who knew nothing of production and spent their time violating the union contract.

Union spokesmen estimated that the plant was never utilized over one third of capacity due to lack of materials and scheduling and that workers never had more than two or three hours work a day.

The tough witness, who eventually wore down under continued pressure from Congressmen, made it plain that he had given Brewster workers the green light to engage in work stoppages, slow-downs and strikes on numerous occasions, taking advantage of legitimate grievances such as failure to reclassify for nine months.

Congressman Edward Herbert.

British Capture Isernia, Key Nazi Anchor in Italy

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Nov. 4 (UP).—The British Eighth Army today captured Isernia, the central anchor of German defenses in Italy, and smashed forward in a powerful new offensive along the Adriatic supported by an artillery and naval barrage.

The whole German line began crumbling as the fall of Isernia outflanked the nearby stronghold of Venafro and Fifth Army troops poured through a 40-mile gap in the western sector for gains up to eight miles, capturing 27 towns and moving to within 83 miles of Rome.

Isernia was captured at 3 A.M. after a bitter street battle by Eighth Army troops who drove 10 miles through difficult country in 36 hours to score a victory the importance of which "cannot be overestimated," it was announced officially.

Pointing to the Allied Declaration of War, the British Eighth Army has agreed to work together "to promote the welfare of the peoples of their respective countries," Harriman said.

"One matter that I think deserves the greatest consideration at this time is the assistance the U. S. has given the Soviet Union in the rehabilitation of its devastated areas, and the repairing of other

dislocations caused by the war.

"We will have plants to produce machinery and equipment needed by the Soviet Union, and in so doing will help our own people convert from war to peace production."

In addition to an elaborate military mission set-up, consolidating the functions of the former U. S. military and naval attaches and the American Supply Mission, Harriman began his ambassadorial functions with an enlarged staff such as the embassy here never has had.

Charles E. Bohlen, who came over with Secretary of State Cordell Hull as a member of the American Conference Delegation, is remaining as First Secretary.

Samuel Spewack, former newspaperman and noted playwright who with his wife wrote the Broadway success "Boy Meets Girl," has joined the Embassy as an attaché in charge of promoting the interchange of information between the two countries.

In addition, the new ambassador has the assistance of Minister Maxwell Hamilton, former Chief of the State Department's Far Eastern Division, and the repairing of other

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Harriman Urges U. S. Aid Soviet Rebuilding

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (UP).—American Ambassador W. Averell Harriman today urged that the U. S. give "the greatest possible consideration and assistance" to the Soviet Union in the rehabilitation of the Soviet Union's war devastated areas.

Indicating that the subject was one of the many discussed at the recent tripower conference here, Harriman emphasized at a press conference the great sympathy of the American people for the sufferings the Russians have undergone, and said the U. S. would be ready and willing to be of the greatest assistance, subject only to the pressing requirements of the war.

"I have always been a consistent optimist in the development of our relations with the Soviet Union. I expected the conference to be a success, but I am deeply gratified to see an agreement reached on so many subjects with so much speed," he said.

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Clear Entire East Bank of Dnieper From Above Kiev

LONDON, Nov. 4 (UP).—Moscow announced today that the entire east bank of the Dnieper, from the river's mouth to its confluence with the South, 100 miles above Kiev, was in the hands of Soviet troops who had inflicted 2,700,000 casualties on the routed German armies since July 5.

A triumphant special announcement, issued by the Soviet Information Bureau reported that 135,135 square miles of Soviet territory had been recaptured from the Germans during the four-month summer offensive up to today.

2,700,000 NAZIS LOST

Describing the offensive that started on the Orel-Belgorod-Khar'kov front as "the greatest rout since Stalingrad," the announcement reported that during the four-month campaign:

1. Germany lost up to 900,000 men killed and 85,000 taken prisoner, with 144 divisions, including 28 tank and motorized divisions, routed.

2. The Red Army drove westward between 300 and 450 kilometers (186 to 279 miles), and liberated more than 35,000 inhabited places, including 102 classified as "towns."

3. The German equipment losses included 16,150 planes, 17,700 tanks and 19,800 field guns.

4. In addition, more than 2,000,000 mines, 6,300 trench mortars and 15,400 trucks were captured, as well as 1,800 supply dumps.

5. A number of the Soviet Union's most important railroads, including the Moscow-Smolensk, Moscow-Kursk-Rostov, Moscow-Bryansk, Kursk-Kiev and Orel-Smolensk lines were returned to Soviet control.

TAKE 30 PLACES

Simultaneously the Soviet command, in its most sweeping campaign since Oct. 7, announced that Red Army forces had reached the Dnieper opposite Kherson and the river's mouth, had driven five miles west of the Dnieper above

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Nelson to Talk at U. S.-Soviet Rally

Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, who has just returned from a trip to the Soviet Union, will be one of the key speakers at the Madison Square Garden meeting Monday, Nov. 8, which is being held to celebrate ten years of American-Soviet diplomatic relations. It is announced by Corliss Lamont, chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, sponsors of the meeting.

Other speakers at the meeting include Secretary of the Interior, Harold I. Ickes, Major General James A. Ulio, the Adjutant General of the U. S. Army, Soviet Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko; the Honorable Joseph E. Davies; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; R. J. Thomas, vice-president of the CIO; Senator Claude D. Pepper, Orson Welles, and Newbold Morris, acting Mayor of New York City. Morton Gould and his orchestra, Metropolitan star Nadine Connor, and others, will perform.

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia will officially open the Congress at a luncheon Saturday, Nov. 6, at the Hotel New Yorker, which will also be addressed by Sir Hubert Wilkins, explorer, who will discuss Soviet exploration and post-war cooperation between the United States and the USSR; Edgar Snow, author and correspondent, who recently returned from the Soviet Union; E. C. Ropes, of the U. S. Department of Commerce; Professor Ernest J. Simmons of Cornell University; Eugene D. Kissel, Consul-General of the USSR, and the Reverend John Howard Melish of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. Soprano Dorothy Maynor will sing.

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View of Franco Action Serious

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UP).—Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., told his press conference today the State Department is taking a serious view of the congratulatory message recently sent by the Franco government of Spain to the Japanese puppet regime in the Philippines.

Submarines now have accounted for 487 Japanese ships since Pearl Harbor—339 sunk, 36 probably sunk and 112 damaged.

Most of the towns were deserted when the Allies rolled in but shortly afterward the citizens came out of hiding in the hills to greet them enthusiastically.

An Allied headquarters commentator said that only "the highest praise" could be given the British and Americans for their feat in capturing the Massico and Croce positions.

Several efforts by Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to obtain a definite time limitation were balked. But there is still hope that a final vote can be taken tomorrow.

Defeatists were able to muster 15 votes in favor of an amendment by Senator John Dwyer, Connecticut Republican. The amendment was defeated by a 70 to 15 vote.

The amendment wrote into the resolution a paraphrase of the Atlantic Charter. Among the provisions of the amendment were that in any peace agreement among the nations "no signatories shall seek aggrandizement territorial or otherwise" and that "no territorial changes shall be permitted which do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned."

While the Soviet Government has

(Continued on Page 2)

Taft, Nye Lead Defeatist Fight To Cripple Connally Resolution

The demonstration of the defeatists took two forms. Senators Gerald Nye of North Dakota and Robert Taft of Ohio made speeches which emphasized that they have not retreated an inch from their opposition to the war effort. And the defeatist bloc also tried desperately to burden the amended and strengthened Connally resolution with crippling amendments.

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Defeatists were able to muster

All's Well on All Fronts

By a Veteran Commander

THE terrible rout of von Manstein's army group in the Nogaik Steppe is, to all practical intents and purposes, consummated.

General Tolbukhin, having pushed several cavalry-paced motorized and mechanized spearheads fanwise to the lower Dnieper, into the depth of the Steppe and toward the northern approaches of the Crimea, has pressed Manstein's remnants against three water barriers—the Dnieper, the Kerkinit Bay and the marshy Sivash. At the same time Tolbukhin's spearheads split up into countless branches and created local whirls and whirlpools which encircled and annihilated German units which had lost their liaison with their directing center and were wandering aimlessly in the great Steppe whose area (west of the Zaporozhye-Melitopol line) is approximately 5,000 square miles.

This great Steppe, covered with grass and having a porous soil which dries quickly after the rain, has been called by participants in the Civil War which raged across it in 1920, a "huge polo-field," preeminently suited for cavalry action. Here Cossack horses can practically live on the land and cavalry units do not have to bother much about lines of communications.

Although the details of the "Nogaik Rout" are not yet available, there is no doubt that it was complete and thorough.

The question now arises: what are the Germans going to do in the Crimea? Our guess is that they will try to hold out as long as possible, just as they did at Stalingrad. There von Paulus held out mainly in order to deny the Red Army the use of the great railroad junction as long as possible. In the Crimea the Germans will hold out in order to deny the Red Army the use of Sevastopol as long as possible. Don't forget that Sevastopol is only 200 miles from Odessa, the same distance from the mouths of the Danube (the border of Rumania), 300 miles from the Bulgarian port of Varna and 340 miles from the Bosphorus and Istanbul. Thus it is to be expected that the Germans will battle fiercely for the retention of the Crimea as long as possible. Just as fiercely as they are now battling for Krivoi Rog.

As to the German reports that the Red Army is waging attacks on the Ilmen, Nevel, Kiev and Kerch fronts, we shall be wise to await Moscow's announcements.

THE German Massico Line in Italy appears to have been seriously breached by the U. S. Fifth Army which has turned the Massico Massif from the East. The Germans are retreating to the next rung up the ladder toward their "attic" on the Po.

General Tito's Partisans are attacking on the periphery of their war theatre, with forays into Italy, Austria, Hungary and even Rumania. In view of the military developments, the Mikhailovich myth is fading fast and is being transformed into a pretty real and black picture of treacherous politics on his part. As far as the Germans are concerned, it seems that they are not able to control the situation at all which is another proof of their complete paralysis by events on the Eastern Front.

THE Allied Air Forces have resumed their heavy bombing of Germany with Wilhelmshaven, Dusseldorf, Cologne and Witten-Neustadt as the chief targets.

OUR troops in the Pacific are battling for Bougainville, last bastion barring the road to Rabaul in New Britain. A Japanese cruiser and destroyer task force attempting to relieve Bougainville has been chased by our ships and defeated by them. At Rabaul air fliers have scored one of the most resounding victories in the Pacific when they destroyed 88 Japanese planes and sank three destroyers and 12 merchant ships and damaged two heavy cruisers and nine more merchant ships.

Boost Coal-Likes; Huge Tonnage Lost

(Continued from Page 1)

few days before all the 530,000 striking miners return to the pits.

The work resumption was slowed by the necessity of inspecting the mines first. But maintenance crews had remained in the pits during the strike, and in many areas partial crews began limited production. Deputy Coal Administrator Howard A. Gray predicted a month ago that the United States faced "outright allocation" of coal by the government unless production was immediately stepped up 1,000,000 tons a week.

Allocation of coal would mean, he said, that the War Production

Board would designate certain industries to be shut down or reduced in operations because of the supply shortage. He described that as "one form of rationing," adding that every effort was being made to avert coupon rationing for civilians even though "anything can happen."

That was revealed today in testimony made public by a House Appropriations Committee. But it came as the War Labor Board studied a government-United Mine Workers proposed contract that would increase the daily earnings of bituminous mines \$1.50 for the duration of government operation of the industry.

Gray's warning, and others of a "very, very dangerous situation from the coal standpoint" confronting industry and civilians, were given to the House Committee on Oct. 7, three weeks before the last coal strike started.

Elect 2 Communists In South Africa

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CAPE TOWN (By Mail).—For the first time in history Communists have been elected to office in South Africa, winning two posts in Cape Town's city council.

The successful candidates were Mrs. Betty B. Sacks (who is editor of *The Guardian*, Communist newspaper, under her pen name of Betty Radford) and Sam Kahn.

The success of the Communist candidates was a part of the general success of win-the-war candidates on Sept. 8, which put Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts back into the office of Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, at the same time decisively rebuffing the pro-Nazi Hertzog-Malan political group.

LABOR HAILS VICTORIES

Forward, organ of the South African Labor Party, wired congratulations to the two Communist candidates on their "municipal election victories, first fruits of the United Front campaign."

Mrs. Sacks is now the Councilman for Ward 8, and Mr. Kahn for Ward 6. In both wards the opposing candidates tried red-baiting tactics in order to browbeat the voters, but without success.

The pro-Nazi Dutch Reformed Church made a demand during the elections for the suppression of the Communists, but their demand was rejected by Dr. Colin Steyn, Minister of Justice.

Dr. Steyn said that "as long as the law was obeyed, no distinction could be made between the Communist Party and any other party in this regard."

In Ward 7, the Communist candidate, John Gomas, had wide sup-

port, but he withdrew in order to throw support to a progressive candidate, W. H. L. Willemburg, in order to insure the defeat of one S. Delle, a white supremacy advocate.

The election of the two Communists to the City Council was immediately embroidered with additional victories when the Council organized as a body. Mrs. Sacks was elected chairman of the Council's Public Library Committee, and a member of the committees on Markets, Public Health and Native Affairs, and was made the Council's representative on the local Public Library Committee.

Mr. Kahn was elected to Traffic and Fire Services, Native Affairs, Trade Licenses and the Special Committee for Dental Clinics.

GOVT COALITION WINS SOUTH AFRICAN MAJORITY

PRETORIA, Nov. 4 (UP).—Final results in the South African provincial elections today showed a small but definite Government gain and a parliamentary victory for Prime Minister Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts.

Government coalition parties control 117 seats, including that of Smuts. The United Party controls 97 seats, against 48 for the Nationalists and five independents.

Defeatists Battle Connally Resolution

(Continued from Page 1)

approved the Atlantic Charter, the object of the defeatists was obviously to snipe at the Soviet Union by trying to lay a basis for the assertion that return to the Soviet Union of the "Baltic States and parts of Poland would represent aggression."

Another reason for support of the amendment by the defeatists was that they hoped the Connally resolution would become completely meaningless if it were cluttered up with lots of amendments.

DEFEATISTS VOTE IN BLOG

Practically the entire active defeatist bloc including Senators Burton K. Wheeler, Taft, Nye and Hiram Johnson voted for the Danaher amendment.

Shortly afterwards Senator Chapman Revercomb, West Virginia Democrat, offered an amendment providing that participation by the United States in any world organization to keep the peace "shall be by treaty only."

No one here expects that the United States would adhere to any world organization without Senate ratification. But this amendment too was designed to burden down the resolution with confusion and qualification.

The Revercomb amendment got a substantial vote. It was defeated by a 54 to 28 vote margin. The 28 votes for the amendment probably represent the high water mark of defeatist strength.

It is not expected that more than about eight senators will dare to oppose the Connally resolution as it now stands on the final vote.

The ground work for these shenanigans was laid in two speeches earlier in the day by Senators Nye and Taft.

Nye bluntly said that the Willis amendment providing that treaties made under the resolution have to

be ratified by the Senate "may prove to be the only part of the resolution that has real and direct meaning and force." The Willis amendment has been approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and is now part of the Connally resolution.

NYE LEADS DISRUPTERS

Then Nye made an impassioned defense of the America First Committee.

"There is both honor and glory in the days to come for the purpose of the America First Committee and movement served," he declared. Taft actually told the Senate that he still feels our entry into the war against the Axis was all a big mistake.

"In effect, we entered this war because the people were persuaded that if we did not do so it would endanger our freedom. I did not agree, and I have not changed my mind as far as any threat from Europe is concerned."

"I was opposed to war policy in Europe because I felt that we were being asked to engage in an all-out war which was not really necessary to preserve our freedom, on the ground only that it was necessary to avoid an all-out war. The remedy was just as bad as the disease."

Chicago to Mark US-Soviet Amity

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Greetings from the Red Army will be presented to Chicago by Col. Fedor I. Belov at the American-Soviet Friendship meeting at 2:30 P. M. Sunday in Orchestra Hall.

Rep. Adolph J. Sabath, veteran Illinois Congressman and head of the powerful House Rules Committee, will make the principal address.

The Beast Retreats



The above scene is what Red Army men found when they freed a village from the Nazis. Before retreating the barbarians hanged civilians on gallows built for two and fired their homes.

Death in Calcutta -- Writer Sees Hunger

By Walter Briggs

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4 (UP).—I rode through Calcutta streets today on the "disposal truck." The "disposal truck" disposes of human beings—what is left of them after starvation has quenched the last stubborn spark in their wretched bodies.

Yesterday they were people—people like you and me, with life, thoughts, appetites, opinions. Today they are "unknown" bodies.

LONDON, Nov. 4 (UP).—Leopold S. Amery, Britain's Secretary of State for India, told Commons today that about 8,000 persons died in Calcutta "directly or indirectly due to starvation" in the month ending Oct. 15, and that there were no prospects for immediate reduction of the Indian famine ravages.

which we are going out to pick up from the gutters where they expired.

Tomorrow they will be statistics in a report at a police station which will be added to other reports from

police stations and eventually become a report delivered in parliament at London by the Secretary for India.

As the Indian driver and I climbed onto the truck in front of Calcutta's great red brick police headquarters, the sergeant handed the driver a sheet of paper. I read it over his shoulder:

"Name—unknown; sex—male; age—about 35; Indian Bazaar section."

We clattered into the Bazaar section. The walling of children added to the din of the market place. Little semi-naked boys and girls, with the pot-bellies which characterize the final stage of starvation, plucked at their mothers' garments as the mothers clawed through wormy, over-ripe oranges which vendors had discarded in the gutter.

Sometimes a more fortunate purchaser would discard a peeling and the mothers would scramble for it, screaming curses as one another.

Official reports in British Parliament have set the province-wide death figure at 1,000 weekly. (This dispatch was written before Briggs

Cleve. AFL Hails Moscow Decisions

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 4.—The Cleveland Federation of Labor last night unanimously hailed and endorsed the decisions of the Moscow Conference "for shortening the war and establishing stable and just peace." The CFL welcomed the Moscow decisions as carrying forward the war policies of President Roosevelt and the labor movement.

The Cleveland AFL body also reiterated its no-strike pledge by a unanimous vote. Secretary Thomas Lenehan condemned the two-day wild-cat strike at the American Shipbuilding Yard here as unauthorized by the AFL international unions involved or by CFL.

Delegate McGroarty of the Stereotypers suggested the AFL body conduct an investigation of the stoppage to determine whether fifth column elements were responsible for deliberately holding up war production. Lenehan again took the floor to back up McGroarty's contention that the progress of war demanded more than ever strict adherence to the no-strike pledge. The AFL secretary condemned "the vicious shop steward" responsible pointing out that "this isn't the first time we've had trouble with this steward."

Lenehan concluded "we made that pledge and we aim to keep it... no dispute is as important as this all-out war."

SLAVS ASK FOR AID TO TITO

DETROIT, Nov. 4.—In a wire to President Roosevelt, Michigan Slav Congress last night hailed the success of Moscow Three-Power Conference as a "great step toward shortening the war and the last blow to Hitler's hopes of dividing the United Nations."

The action was taken at the meeting of the active forces of the Slav Congress, which was held in preparation for the forthcoming Slav Pearl Harbor Day Rally and Concert on Dec. 12 in Cass Auditorium.

The meeting also requested the President to give favorable consideration to the appeal of General Tito for Lend-Lease aid to the heroic Yugoslav People's Army of

had access to today's report in Commons which estimated deaths in Bengal at approximately 2,000 weekly. However, touring Indian legislators recently put it at 50,000. Calcutta newspapers have estimated deaths for all of Bengal at 40,000 weekly.

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Allied Decisions Will Shorten War, Lay Foundations for Future Peace--Izvestia

(By Wireleaf to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW. — The three-power conference of foreign ministers of Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union was described by *Izvestia* editorially as a "major success" in the growth of the anti-fascist coalition.

Izvestia noted that every question received full and frank discussion, and that all conferees agreed that "their prime aim was to hasten the end of the war."

"The Moscow Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Great Britain and the USSR has successfully completed its work," the editorial began.

"The attention of world public opinion was centered on the forthcoming Conference long before the Ministers of the three Allied Powers met. This attention, which did not lag during the Conference itself, speaks of the significance attached by the peoples to the steadily growing cooperation between the great States which head the Anti-Hitler coalition on the questions of the conduct of the war and the establishment of future peace. The decisions of the Conference and the im-

portant political documents drawn up as a result of the parley leave no doubts whatsoever that a new major success was achieved in the development of cooperation between the Allied countries.

"The Conference met at a time when in the course of military operations splendid victories of the Red Army and the successes of Anglo-American arms made it possible to determine the hastening of the end of the war, and to elaborate principles for organizing the peace after victory over Hitlerite Germany and her accomplices in Europe.

"The importance of the Conference also lay in the fact that for the first time the Foreign Secretaries of three States—the U. S. S. R., Great Britain and the United States—were able to meet together in a conference at which all questions advanced by the three governments were subjected to exhaustive and frank discussion. A vast number of problems of military, strategic and political nature had arisen in the course of the joint struggle against the common enemy, some of which called for special consideration and immediate decision. The inclusion of experts in the delegations, and the participation in the work of

the Conference of military advisers representing the respective Chiefs of Staff, greatly helped solve the questions demanding special competence.

SHORTENING THE WAR

"The first point on which the representatives of the three Governments unanimously agreed was recognition of the fact that their prime aim was to hasten the end of the war. Undoubtedly this important avowal is in keeping with the interests of all peoples of the world.

"Since striving to prolong the war constitutes the present strategy of Hitlerite Germany, the question of shortening the war which is harrowing the world is not only a humanitarian problem of Allies but also a most important political and strategic task. That precisely is why at the Conference, as the Communiqué states, "In the first place there was a frank and exhaustive discussion of measures to be taken to shorten the war against Germany and her satellites in Europe. Shortening the war means hastening victory. At the Conference there was discussed definite military operations with regard to which decisions had been taken

and which are already being prepared...."

"The unanimous recognition of the fact that it was essential to immediately take measures for joint blows from the East and West to bring Hitlerite Germany to her knees, to hasten the hour of her final destruction—this is an important indication of the confidence of the Allies in their strength, in the victorious end of this war into which the Hitlerite barbarians have hurled the world.

POST-WAR COLLABORATION

"The second important political outcome of the Conference is the recognition of the common striving to continue the present close collaboration and cooperation in the conduct of the war into the period following the end of hostilities. The conviction that the Anglo-Soviet American coalition, formed to conduct the war, should jointly ensure the winning of the war and the peace is expressed in one of the main documents of the Conference—the declaration on general security.

"The Chinese Government also joined this declaration. Hence it

(Continued on Page 6)

Gov't Upholds CIO Smelters on Portal-to-Portal

(Special to the Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 4. — The U.S. government supports labor's demand for "portal-to-portal" pay for underground iron workers in a case before the Supreme Court here.

Pay for underground travel has been an issue prominent in the news during the hectic months of on-again, off-again coal production but the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union won a favorable decision on this matter long ago in litigation involving the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Co., and several other firms.

The government took its stand for the "portal-to-portal" pay when Solicitor General Charles Fahy described the CIO-won decision, handed down by the Fifth Federal Circuit Court, as "correct" and, in a brief filed yesterday, opposed a Supreme Court review of the verdict asked by the company.

The decision which Fahy upheld declared that the time passed underground by iron miners, except for the lunch period, constituted working time under the federal wage-hour act.

Coal miners sought the same considerations but instead of becoming party to the CIO court action, John L. Lewis made it an issue in the four production-interrupting strikes he led since May 1. The new agreement, just negotiated with Secretary of the Interior Ickes, finally makes provision for such payment.

The Solicitor General's brief asserted that "the facts in the record, with forceful eloquence, establish that the miners are not only employed during underground travel but are engaged in hard work."

"The employer, of course," the brief continued, "obtains more profit when the employee is drilling or loading ore than when he is descending in the skip or passing through haulageways and manways en route to the working face." "But there is nothing in the statute suggesting that compensation should be paid only for productive or active work. The statute requires that the employee be compensated for his employment in the production of goods for commerce and for any process or occupation necessary to such occupation."

"The reasonableness of the ruling that underground travel time is working time is confirmed by the fact that two of the great mining states, Arizona and Utah, since 1912 and 1937, respectively, have expressly provided that the eight-hour-a-day limitation upon work in underground mines encompasses all time spent underground."

The brief added that the government believed the Circuit Court "was in error" in ruling that time spent by checking employees in and out and in getting working materials and tools at the surface of the mine was not part of the working time. A review of this part of the decision, Mr. Fahy said, was not sought because the amount of time consumed in this was negligible.

Enemy Loss in Bougainville Reported

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Friday, Nov. 5 (UP).—Five Japanese warships were sunk and four were damaged in the naval battle west of Bougainville Island in the Northern Solomons Monday night when the enemy sought to effect a counter-stroke against the U. S. Marines who had established a strong beachhead on the west coast of Bougainville earlier in the day.

A cruiser and two destroyers were sunk and two cruisers and two destroyers were damaged, it was revealed today in a communique by Gen. Douglas MacArthur giving details of the fierce engagement.



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She Used to 'Sling Cases'— Now CIO Longshore Organizer

By Beth McHenry

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—A convention delegate leaned from his table to the next one and asked Roberta Jones what union she represented and Miss Jones smiled like Jean Arthur and said in her soft voice, longshore.

We don't know if the fellow-delegate required first aid or not but Roberta Jones was amused by the incident. The word longshore starts them, she said. Not that Roberta actually is a longshoreman by trade. She worked in a San Francisco warehouse "slinging cases" until the union asked her to take a full-time organizing job. Since then she has been international representative for her union in Chicago and Baltimore.

Miss Jones is walking proof of the well-known fact that good union auxiliary members become even better union members. She was active in the ILWU auxiliary for five years before joining the union itself.

CITES HOUSING NEEDS
As a delegate from Baltimore to the CIO convention Roberta Jones has a lot to say about working conditions in that town and some emergency steps that must be taken immediately if the women are to enter industry as they must.

"Like all other industrial centers in war time," she said, "Baltimore has too few houses, too limited transportation, and practically no child care facilities. Yet women have to go into the plants if we're to produce what's needed for the war. Since the war began Baltimore has grown from 700,000 to more than a million in population. Workers are living in all kinds of places and the streets are filled with people all day and night. There's no secret about what has to be done—it's just that steps have to be taken right now."

Miss Jones was born 28 years ago in Sacramento, Calif. She was at 16 years old and kept on working through a couple of years of college. Eight years ago she went to work in the ILWU office in San Francisco and from that point on



ROBERTA JONES

her world became a union-one.

In Baltimore the ILWU has just completed a successful drive to organize the big Montgomery Ward mail order house there. About a thousand workers, nearly all of them women, have come into the union and now contract negotiations are under way. Roberta Jones says the drive was almost solely conducted by women—the first all-girl staff to organize a big plant to her knowledge.

Like other women delegates we have talked to at this convention Miss Jones is most emphatic about the job that has to be done among

the women—to bring them into the unions and to make them and the men realize that their place there is permanent. Women have yet to receive their first-class citizenship papers in industry, she said. Even union men don't realize that there are practically no jobs that women cannot fill as well as themselves and that this influx of women into the plants is not just for the duration. That's something that has to be thought out and worked on, she said. And next convention she hopes there will be a lot of more women delegates from a lot more unions.

selves in this movement believed that discrimination should be abolished.

Mr. Murray termed as "extremely informative and educational" the discussion of the several delegates who spoke on the resolution, apparently referring to remarks of Ferdinand Smith, national secretary of the National Maritime Union, who urged that the CIO be more vigilant and not adapt itself to the undemocratic practices of any company.

Mr. Smith pointed out that the Negro people all over the country have their eyes on this convention emphasized that "it is against CIO policy and principle to set up any Jim-crow locals no matter in what part of the country."

Mr. Smith declared the Negro people "recognize in CIO a political ally through whom they can gain their aspirations." He told of the confidence which the Negro people had gained in CIO as a result of the splendid work of unions like the NMU "which is second to none in the fight against discrimination." He held up the example of himself, a Negro, who had been elected to second highest office in the union for six consecutive terms as proof of the NMU's stand.

An attempt by Walter Reuther, a vice-president of United Auto Workers, to dissolve the Fifth Column from blame in provoking race riots in various parts of the country was answered by the Abram Flaxer, president of State, County and Municipal Workers, who emphasized the value of the discrimination weapon to the enemies of our country. Flaxer also urged that CIO appoints to its executive board a Negro member elected by the convention.

The convention gave considerable attention to the attempt of Attorney General Francis Biddle to deport Harry Bridges and called on President Roosevelt to intervene in the case and set the deportation order aside.

Murray praised Bridges' record both before and since the war, told of his work in building a militant organization of longshoremen, his successful efforts in expediting shipments to the armed forces and of his "exceptionally good conduct" as an officer of the CIO.

"The whole case against Bridges was built upon hatred and prejudice," Murray said.

The convention heard and applauded a caustic attack upon Luigi Antonini of the International Ladies Garment Workers and upon his so-called "Italian-American labor council." A resolution condemning Antonini's outfit and supporting the new Italian-American labor council composed of CIO and AFL unions, was the first resolution to encounter opposition on the floor. This consisted of exactly one vote from Anthony H. Esposito of the Paper and Novelty Workers Union and himself a member of Antonini's disruptive outfit.

Replying to Esposito's attempt to whitewash Antonini, President Joseph Salerno of Massachusetts State CIO declared he was "ashamed to hear even one delegate defend that big ocean of confusion, 'Antonini,' who has caused a split in

Titanium Cartel Supplied Japan, Berge Charges

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UP).—Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge charged today that American members of the titanium cartel had "felt obliged" to help the Japanese to evade the British embargo before Pearl Harbor.

He also accused them of trying to prevent seizure of German-owned patents by the alien property custodian.

Berge, Justice Department anti-trust division chief, discussed the cartel, organized to suppress competition in titanium—most valuable white pigment—in a third of a series of talks before the Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee on war mobilization.

Dominating the American scene, he said, were the National Lead Co., E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., and Titan Co., Inc. These companies and four of their officials are under indictment in New York Federal Court for violation of the anti-trust laws in connection with the Titanium cartel. Other defendant factor in the cartel was I. G. Farbenindustrie, German Chemical Trust.

He said Farben had dictated terms upon which American members might do business.

Berge described how the cartel had secured monopolistic control, kept high prices, and divided world markets and then discussed how the Japanese market, until 1937, was supplied from Germany.

When the British government refused to permit titanium to be exported from Travancore, India, where it is found in purer forms than elsewhere, in the fall and winter of 1940-1941, because of German participation in the company, National Lead shipped 700 tons, Berge said, "thus aiding the Japanese to evade the embargo which the British had with good cause placed on sale to Japan."

the Italian-American labor movement."

Praising the actions of the Moscow conference on Italy, Salerno declared that the anti-fascists who have conducted the struggle in Italy against Mussolini all these years "must take power." When the resolution was put to a vote, only one was heard—presumably from Esposito.

The convention voted an all-out fight against the interpretation being given by the National Labor Relations Board and the War Labor Board to the Frey amendment to the NLRB, which virtually gives company unions a free hand. This amendment to a recent congressional appropriations bill was pushed through as a result of the activities of John P. Frey of the AFL Metal Trades.

The convention heard Ernst Lau of the Chinese Associations of Labor express his thanks for the action of the gathering in demanding repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act.

U. S. Has Burma Air Mastery

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4 (UP).—Major Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, commander of American air operations in China, Burma and India, asserted today that the 10th U. S. air force had gained air supremacy over Japanese held Burma.

Stratemeyer said the 10th had dropped 1,300 tons of bombs on the Japanese in Burma in October, the greatest weight of missiles it had expended in its history. He promised greater operations in November.

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Negro Delegates, Murray Hit Poll Tax; CIO Pushes Fight

By Doxy Wilkerson

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—The third day of the CIO Convention concluded with a spirited discussion of anti-poll tax legislation which came near overshadowing even the earlier appearance of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Highlighting the discussion were

impassioned addresses by a Negro delegate from Bessemer, Alabama, Louis Tarrant; Reid Robinson, President of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers of America, and CIO President Philip Murray.

Declaring "Where I live, I can have all the voting I want, in my union hall and in my church, but after that I'm supposed to keep mum," Tarrant called upon the convention to insist upon prompt passage of anti-poll tax legislation. "It is our complete object in the South," he stated, "to win the war. That is our first job. But when our boys come back to Alabama from the battlefields, they expect something better than they left. The least they expect is the chance to go to the polls and vote as citizens of the nation for which they fought."

The delegate then told of having to pay \$27.50 in back poll taxes, and still was not allowed to register. He pointed out, however, that this is not solely a Negro issue, stating that "our white as well as our colored brothers are disfranchised."

Following an impassioned plea for abolition of the poll tax by Delegate Noel Beddoe, Secretary of the Alabama State Industrial Union Council, Reid Robinson, National President of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, took the floor to address the convention.

President Robinson declared: "This is not a problem exclusively of the Negro people, nor is it a problem exclusively of the South. This poll tax issue is a problem of prime concern to every citizen of the United States who believes in our Constitution, who believes in the things for which our flag stands, and who believes in what our boys are fighting for."

In his most impassioned address of the convention, CIO President Philip Murray castigated the Senate Judiciary Committee for its "most unheard of legislative procedure" in requiring testimony on the "constitutionality" of a bill to enfranchise American citizens before it would consider the merits of the proposed legislation.

Tying the anti-poll tax bill up with the war, President Murray asked, with a tremor in his voice: "Why are our boys now engaged in this blood bath? What are we fighting for? What is this war about? Are we fighting merely to die, or are we fighting this global war to give the enslaved peoples of the world the right to liberty? There can be no democracy when the individual is deprived of the right to vote!"

MURRAY URGES ACTION

Mr. Murray continued: "It is a sin in the eyes of heaven that in this day and age when America is engaged in this kind of a war, that you and I should have to look upon the populations of eight states deprived of the very things we are fighting and dying for." He declared that "every delegate attending this convention should consider it his individual responsibility to address a telegram to the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee demanding the release of the anti-poll tax bill. . . . Let the Senate of the United States heed the voices of the people of this country—the voices of all except a few Southern imperialists who desire after this war to regain their supremacy. There is a principle in this issue that ties it to the things we are fighting for and dying for!"

The text of the anti-poll tax resolution, which was adopted by the unanimous standing vote of the convention, amidst prolonged cheering and applause by the delegates, resolved:

"That this convention calls upon the Senate Judiciary Committee to report out the anti-poll tax bill with a favorable recommendation; "We also call upon the Senate of the United States to discharge its obligation to the people of the nation and enact forthwith this legislation eliminating the poll tax and not to permit or tolerate any unscrupulous filibustering on the part of the clique of poll tax Senators intent upon preserving their personal political position with a callous disregard of the national emergency and popular will; "Each delegate to this convention should immediately communicate with the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee and their Senators in Congress to obtain immediate and favorable action on the pending anti-poll tax legislation."

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Says Bioff Graft Bought Wage Cuts

Albert Warner, vice-president and treasurer of Warner Brothers Pictures, yesterday told Federal Court that he paid Willie Bioff, labor film misleader, \$50,000 in cash in 1936 to prevent reprisals.

He said he later paid out two separate sums of \$15,000 each to Bioff.

House Group Cuts Vital War Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

workers for the war effort was slashed by \$707,500.

A \$200,000,000 request for war housing, already sliced down from an original estimate that \$400,000,000 would be needed, was pared to a mere \$50,000,000.

Farm Security Administration was denied \$6,500,000 for administrative expenses and \$37,500,000 for loans to small farmers.

Public Health Service was denied \$2,500,000 needed for training of nurses and \$1,000,000 needed for emergency health and sanitation in overcrowded industrial areas.

Funds needed to enforce child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act were cut off as was a \$125,000 item for the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

One of the few agencies which got what it asked for was OWI—which was granted \$5,000,000 for psychological warfare abroad.

The committee majority cited commendation of OWI by General George C. Marshall and other high military authorities.

And it was in connection with the new needs for psychological warfare that the Appropriations Committee had been told that a second front in Western Europe is definitely in prospect for the near future.

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NEW MASSES

Death Egg Nazis Planted



Time bomb Nazis tied to a tree hoping to delay the advance of the Allied forces in Italy turned out to be a dud. Army sergeant removes the death egg skillfully. The Nazis hoped the bombs would blow down large trees on both sides of the highway.

Cacchione and Davis High in Council Count

(Continued from Page 1)

districts; Meyer Goldberg, R., with 987 votes in 47 districts, and Eugene P. Connelly, American Labor Party, with 838 votes in 32 districts.

So far the count has reached only the first phase, with the bulk of first choice votes still to be tallied. Therefore, it is difficult to draw definite conclusions as to which candidates will be elected.

In Manhattan, Davis is making a powerful race. The six districts tallied for him so far, however, are among his best. They are in the Harlem area where he appears to be leading all other candidates.

Districts tallied for DiFalco so far are also among his strongest. Likewise in Brooklyn, where Cacchione's strong race is surprising old-time political observers, the race is expected to be close as the count moves forward. Most of the districts counted for him yesterday were in the working class districts. His average vote may drop somewhat when tallies tally non-working class sections.

But Cacchione in Brooklyn and Davis in Manhattan are seen as standing a good chance of election as is Quill in the Bronx.

One thing that is expected to chop the size of the Council down is the large number of invalid ballots. In Manhattan alone there were 1,303 blank and invalid ballots counted in 56 election districts. In the Bronx, there were 16,406 in 336.

Among the write-ins were votes for Park Commissioner Robert Moses, Judge Thomas Aurelio and Judge Francis Rivers. Cacchione and Mrs. Earle got several write-in votes in Manhattan, but under the law they cannot be counted to their credit.

THE BROOKLYN COUNT:
E.D.'s
Cacchione 145 8,147
Earle 88 4,147
Hart 168 5,876
Sharkey 154 4,982
Casey 230 6,722
Duberstein 261 4,396
DiGiovanni 136 2,894
Goldberg 181 5,520
Johnson 267 2,857
Mazza 208 2,077

WHAT'S ON
RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and the Worker in 15c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).
DEADLINE: Daily at 10 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight
Manhattan
INTERPRETATION OF THE WEEK with Morris U. Schappes, including discussion of results of Third Power Conference and review of Arthur Upham Pope's biography of Maxim Litvinov. School for Democracy, 12 Astor Place, N. Y., 8:40 P.M. Adm. 50c.

KEEP CHEERFUL AND FIT in an atmosphere of congeniality and warmth with the United Nations Folk Dancers Group. Yasha Yakovlev, director. At The Royal, 81 E. 4th St., near 2nd Ave. Tonight, 8:30.

Tomorrow
Manhattan
N. Y. MANDOLIN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA's Chamber Music Concert. David Madlen in Paganini, violin concerto, Minna Hafter at the piano. Samuel Firstman conducts ensemble in program of "Swan Lake" ballet, music by Tchaikovsky and symphony by Dittersdorf. 106 East 14th St., N.Y.C., near Union Square. 9 P.M.

COCKTAIL PARTY AND DANCE. Entertainment at the Newspaper Guild. 40 E. 40th St., Dance to Jesse Cole and his boys. Adm. 75c. 9th A.D., A.P.

Tomorrow
Brooklyn
CELEBRATE COUNCILMAN CACCHIONE'S 46th Birthday in Peter's home district. Dancing, Entertainment. Murray Lane and Orchestra. Tom Glazer, folk singer. Admission \$2. TWO O'clock. 975 86th St., B'klyn. 9 P.M. 16th A.D., Kings, Communist Party.

Coming
MANHATTAN YOUTH CLUB presents Laura Duncan, Al Moss and Cass Carr and his 13-piece Savory Ballroom Orchestra. Sunday, Nov. 7th, at 8 P.M. At the Post House Ballroom, 13 Astor Place (opposite Wollman's). Admission 75c. Your host—Neal March.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION
ELSA FRIED, modern dance classes for beginners, intermediate, advanced. 54 East 12th St., GR. 7-7654.

Philadelphia, Pa.
DOCKEY WILKINSON speaks on "Coastal People's Fighting Partner: The Fifth Column." The Forum, Sunday, Nov. 7th, 8:15 P.M. New Center Club, 124 South 12th St., Phila., Pa.

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Director

For a Good Vacation Come to
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Morganthau Hits Nazi Atrocities

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UP).—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morganthau, Jr., today made public a documented account of German atrocities in Naples—booby traps deliberately placed where they killed or maimed Italian women and children, mutilation of corpses and one instance of an Italian forced to dig his own grave before he was bayoneted.

He brought the report back from Naples and said he would submit it to President Roosevelt—presumably to be made part of the bill of particulars against Germans who will be tried and punished at the scene of their crimes in accordance with the Moscow agreement.

The report, as yet incomplete, was prepared by Col. Edgar Erskine Hume, Chief of the Military Government in Naples, who told of viewing some after-effects of German atrocities in that sacked and mutilated city.

Tito's Army Takes Prijeb, Push Big Drive

LONDON, Nov. 4 (UP).—Gen. Josip (Tito) Brozovich's Partisan Army of Liberation has occupied Prijeb, south of the Sarajevo-Sofia railroad, it was reported today from Yugoslavia.

A Partisan communique broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio, said that units of Tito's Second and Fifth Divisions occupied Prijeb, 60 miles southeast of Sarajevo, after several days' fierce fighting with Germans, Serbian Quislings and Chetniks of Gen. Draza Mihailovich, Yugoslavia's War Minister.

The Partisans also reported battles against Miskovic's army at Gracan in Serbia, where 74 Chetniks were killed and 70 wounded.

Pushing a counter-offensive in Montenegro, the Partisans regained another town, Berane, which the Germans took by a tank and infantry onslaught a few days ago, and pursued the retreating Nazis.

BREAK NAZI DRIVE
The German offensive in this region appeared to have been broken by Gen. Petar Dapcevic's Second Corps of the Partisan Army, which also destroyed the railway station at Rudenka.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Winston Churchill revealed here British liaison officers were aiding guerrillas fighting the Germans in Albania.

The British Premier, replying to a question in the House of Commons, reiterated that the British government wished to see Albania's independence restored, with consideration for her frontiers at the peace settlement, and confirmed that British officers had been sent into Albania as well as into Greece and Yugoslavia.

Soviet 4-Month Toll of Nazis: 2,700,000
(Continued from Page 1)

Kiev and had captured more than 80 places on the Nevel front north of Vitebsk.

Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin's forces completed clearing the Dnieper's east bank Thursday by taking the town of Golysa Pristan, on the bank of the southern branch of the Dnieper delta, four miles from the point where it empties into the sea.

Soviet war bulletins broadcast by radio Moscow also reported the capture of Tsurupinsk, a suburb of Kherson, only four miles from that city across the river and its east bank wastelands.

Front dispatches said Tolbukhin's artillery was shelling the west bank of the river preparatory to crossing it, while Maj. Gen. Ivan Kirichenko's dashing Don and Kuban Cossacks were ripping the remnants of the German Ukrainian army, trapped between the Dnieper and Kamnitsky Bay.

More than 30 inhabited places were taken in the wheat and cotton country southeast of Kherson, where the day's greatest advance was 17 miles west from Mikhailovka to Bekhty, only eight miles north of the open sea.

TAKE TOWN AT KIEV
North of Kiev, Gen. Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's forces made their first deep penetration inland from their footholds on the Dnieper's west bank, taking Dimer, 22 miles northwest of Kiev and five miles from the river on a major highway running northward from the Ukrainian capital.

Seven other strongholds and fortified German defense bases were taken north of Kiev, where by the capture of Dimer the Soviets enlarged their bridgehead to an extent of nine miles north of captured Vyshegorod.

West and southwest of Nevel, the Moscow-broadcast operational communique said, Soviet troops "waged battles of local importance," capturing more than 80 inhabited places, apparently preparing for further large-scale thrusts westward toward the Baltic States and Poland.

China Charges Foe Using Poison Gas
CHUNGKING, Nov. 4 (UP).—The Japanese have resorted to the use of poison gas in their new offensive in Central China, the Chinese High Command charged tonight.

A communique said the latest enemy violation of the rules of warfare occurred Wednesday when Chinese troops intercepted a Japanese column driving toward Nanchien.

Anna Seghers' "The Seventh Cross"



BEHIND a table covered with electric cords and telephone apparatus, but otherwise not unlike a table at an inn—between the cords he could see a few cardboard disks that they put under beer glasses—sat Fahrenberg himself, staring at him with his narrow piercing eyes and his frozen smile. At his right and left sat Bunsen and Zillich, their heads turned toward him. Bunsen laughed loudly, but Zillich was as gloomy as always. He was counting out cards from a deck. The room was dark, except for the slight glow above the table, although George could see no lamp. One of the wires was wound three times round Zillich's powerful body; this sent icy showers of horror down George's spine. All the same, his thoughts were quite clear: "They are actually playing cards with Zillich." So after all there were tables where class distinctions were disregarded!

"Come closer," said Fahrenberg. But George stayed where he was, from obstinacy as well as because his knees were shaking. He waited for Fahrenberg to roar at him, but Fahrenberg only winked at him with incomprehensible under a standing. George, startled, looked from one to the other. Suddenly he noticed that the flesh on Zillich's cheek that was turned toward him was apparently rotting away, one ear on Bunsen's handsomely shaped head was crumbling off, and so was his forehead in one place. George realized that the three men were dead and that he himself, whom they received in eternal concord, had likewise already died.

He screamed at the top of his voice "Mother!" With one hand he grasped the base of a table lamp; it catapulted over one of his legs and crashed down onto the floor. The two Kresses came rushing into the room. George was wiping his face and looking about the bright disordered room. He offered his embarrassed apologies.

Frau Kress with her thin bare arms, and wet, shaggy hair, looked exceedingly comforting, young, and clean. They led him to the table, sat him between them, poured him some coffee and

filled his plate. "What are you thinking of now, George?"

"Of the thing that has such power over us. How long do you think I could stay here if worst comes to worst?"

"Until your relief comes," Kress said firmly, as if he had not been asking himself at the time how long he could stand this waiting.

At that hour, Fiedler was sitting in the bungalow in the Taunus which he and his brother-in-law had leased. Before going there he had made sure that his wife was wearing the clothes that had been agreed upon if the night had passed uneventfully.

So Roeder as yet had betrayed nothing. He had not given away his middleman. If he had, the pack would already be on his trail. Not as yet! That merely signified a certain degree of steadfastness, nothing lasting.

Frau Fiedler had lighted the little stove that served for both heating and cooking. The frame hut, was painted neatly on the outside; inside it was so orderly that it seemed the Fiedlers no longer expected to do a lot of moving. Especially during this last and more peaceful year, Fiedler had put in a good deal of work on the bungalow. Frau Fiedler served his coffee on the table that he himself had planned and built. It was many-hinged and could be folded in various ways to suit requirements. The wood was ordinary pine, but Fiedler's planing and polishing had given it a nice grain.

Through a small bright windowpane, in which he himself had put in the sash, he looked out upon distant spires of the city through a loose hedge sprinkled with innumerable dog roses. If Roeder had not talked during the night, it was possible that he would begin tomorrow; perhaps he was talking at this moment. Suppose when Roeder came to the shop tomorrow he was followed by two shadows, and he pointed out Fiedler to them?

"No," said Fiedler aloud. Even the Roeder of his imagination refused to be drawn into this imaginary betrayal. "What do you mean, no?" asked Fiedler's wife.

Although he had been awake a long time, he kept his eyes closed. Another minute, and he would have to get up. This Sunday, his rest would have to be abandoned. He must try to find the man of whom he'd been thinking for an hour. Perhaps this man had gone off on a workmen's excursion. Reinhardt had heard about little Roeder from Hermann and he knew him when he saw him; but it would be impossible in this semi-darkness of rumors and conjectures to approach him directly when so much was at stake. The man he'd been thinking about was the very man to sound Roeder out.

Perhaps it was all his imagination. True, names and places had been mentioned in the police reports. A few streets had been combed, a few flats searched. Perhaps they were using this rumor of an escape only as a pretext for some arrests, for some random grillings. Since yesterday the radio had been strangely silent. Perhaps Heister had already been captured and was being chased through the city only in people's gossip, keeping under cover in imaginary hiding places, escaping again and again by means of countless ruses—a dream known to many. To him, Reinhardt, this solution seemed highly probable. In this case, the yellow envelope Hermann had handed to him was intended for a spectral George—a borrowed passport for a shadow. In these times, when people's lives were confined within suffocatingly narrow limits, everything that came within the scope of wishes and dreams was possible.

The last minute of his Sunday morning rest was over. With a sigh he put his feet on the floor. He must see this man in Roeder's shop immediately; he would be able to determine what part of this story was actually flesh and blood. He must be prepared for the story of the escape to vanish into thin air, but at the same time he must take it seriously enough for immediate action. Even Hermann, his dearest friend, had, in spite of all his doubts, acted without delay, as if no doubts were admissible. From the first minute he had busted himself with securing money and papers. Reinhardt's eyes shone at the thought of Hermann: a man who gave one not only the strength to do many extremely difficult things, but also the strength to do many extremely difficult things in vain. His gray eyes dulled and he knitted his brows as he thought of the man whom he had to see, the man in Roeder's shop.

It was true that this man would be able to give him some general information about Roeder, for he had worked with him at Pokorny's for several years. He would also keep silent about being questioned. But the man was likely to hesitate, as he had hesitated for a long time. Reinhardt had studied him closely. Would he be able to lift the intimidated man out of himself this morning?

(Continued Tomorrow)

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WORKER SPORTS

The Low Down -

Tami to Beat Savold Tonight at the Garden

NAT LOW

Sweet William was holding forth in the sports department yesterday. Sweet William is Bill Mardo. He's very young, but precocious like all bright youngsters.

He had just finished reading Al Buck in the Post. "Imagine," said our precocious youngster, "Savold is suddenly a golden boy of the ring. Why last year they had to fumigate the Garden after he fought Jimmy Bivins. Now he's the Mr. Big of boxing. . . Phooey."

Our William had something there despite the fact we cut him off sharply with the admonition, "Listen, son, any fight's better than no fight. I just wanna sit at ringside again."

With that William agreed. He likes fights, too.

There's something extra special about fight night at the Garden which grips fans and writers alike. The bout can be a real stinko yet it will still be exciting to sit at ringside hearing the roars of the crowd roll down across the ring as two evenly matched battlers way to and fro under the bright hot lights that glare out of the haze and darkness of the arena.

Maurelio and Savold? They're not the best fighters in the world. So what? But still it's a fight and they'll be trading punches and someone may get knocked down and then he will get up and he will either fight back like mad or get flattened for keeps and brother, that's something to see.

In ordinary times Savold wouldn't stand a real chance against the young, strong, eager Tami. But these are not ordinary times and a change has come over the once promising Bronx Bomber. Tami doesn't like to fight, never has.

He laid off for almost half a year, then when factory work became a bore he threw in the towel, came back to trainer Al Syvanti and said, "O.K., Al, I'm ready, get me a fight from Uncle Mike."

So this is the fight and Savold, a so-so who never was much, is in again after quite an old-fashioned build-up in the mid-west where promoters have groomed him as the Mr. Big of the ring. Lee's opponent's have done their jobs well. When Eddie Blunt, for instance, forgot the script the other week and beat Savold he was promptly rematched and within two minutes of the very first round (dramatic, eh?) Blunt was stretched out on the canvas and Savold's garden engagement (\$30,000 bucks' worth) was secure.

Of course some evil minded people yelled phony, fix, a dive, and sundry other uncomplimentary things, but they were all wrong.

And now this strong-armed gladiator is back in the Garden and is blowing his top about putting Tami away for good early in the fight.

Could be—but probably won't. Tami isn't in the best of shape and doesn't have the ambition he possessed a year ago. But still he's a better fighter than Lee and will probably prove it again tonight. But really, it doesn't matter much. The course of future world history isn't at stake. In fact, nothing at all will be decided by tonight's fight. . . It'll just be a pleasant way to spend an evening and when the evening is for free with a ringside seat thrown in for good measure, then should we complain?

Obviously not. . . Hi, ho to the Garden with Contest Winner Joe Wood as company and for his sake we hope the thing is good.

Frankie Boucher Comes Back

The boys had just finished piling away Toots Shor's food at his upstairs eatery at the first meeting of the Hockey Writers Association when Frankie Boucher, coach of the Rangers and one of the all-time great hockey stars, announced quietly that he was making a comeback "to help the team" and that he would play in the Garden opener Saturday night against the Chicago Black Hawks.

The assembled writers let out with a mild whoop. No matter how bad Frankie may look out on that ice with all his 42 years—and we assure you that he will not look too bad—it will still be a sight for sore hockey eyes.

If you ever saw Boucher with Bum Cook and Bill Cook on that famous Ranger line of years back you will know just how wonderful a hockey player he was. And despite his years, he will not be a stumble-bum out on that ice. As Lester Patrick put it, "A man as good as Frankie never loses his touch completely; he'll still lay many a pretty pass on his teammate's sticks."

So there it is. The great Boucher back on the ice tomorrow—and if you wanna see the best in hockey, even if he is only a shadow of his former self—come out to the Garden.

Rounding Up the Sports News:

Peacock Joins Inter-Racial Stars; Mickey Owen Operated On

Another great athlete has joined the galaxy of super-stars who will participate in Sunday's Inter-Racial All-Stars-New London Diesels game in the Polo Grounds. This time it's Peacock, Olympic sprint and broadjump artist, whose blazing speed made him an outstanding player in the Temple backfield.

It was also announced that the Diesels, New England pro champs, will be led by Edzo Sarkinen, former Ohio State guard, and Clark Minkie, former Green Bay Packer team-mate of Don Hutson and famed ground grinder, while the Inter-Racial All-Stars, composed equally of Negro and white college stars now engaged in defense work, will be directed by Bud Holland, All-American end at Cornell, Manuel Rivero, former Columbia backfield ace, and Joe Fay, Hempstead High coach.

Go do me something, but I can't resist making a further observation about this Notre Dame team, which, without doubt, will have decisive bearing upon the outcome of tomorrow's game in the Stadium against the West Pointers.

It's simply this: The Irish line is just about the best that has ever come out of South Bend. This season, the records show, it has held Illinois to 25 yards on the ground, Pittsburg to 13, Wisconsin and Navy to some minor figure, and Michigan, paced by the great Bill Daley, to 110. Which could mean that if Army wants to do any scoring it will have to be done through the air, and this is no mean trick to perform against the Fighting Irish.

Hats off to Columbia! No kidding. When it comes to intestinal fortitude, known to the boys in the back room as "grute" Little's Kittens have it over every other team in the nation. Saturday after Saturday, they have been pummeled, but good, by such gridiron gladiators as Army, Penn and Cornell. And week after week, they picked themselves up from the floor to sustain an additional shellacking.

This week-end they're going to Hannover to put themselves on the sacrificial block for Dartmouth, which lost to Penn earlier in the season by the narrowest of margins, seven to six.

Quick dashes around the base-paths: Rumors that Billy Jurgens would be traded by the Giants were quickly scotched by Seely Eddie Brannick with the remark that "Jurgens is in, and you don't make a deal for a man in that classification." . . . Eddie, just back from Chicago, was pleased over the acquisition of Phil Weintraub. "Phil may be no Bill Terry at first base but he has always hit pitching in every league he has played in—and he has been with 17 different clubs in the last 10 years. First basemen were mighty scarce last season and will be in great demand again next year." . . . First baseman Dick Seibert will not be traded, asserted Connie Mack, in killing another gossip item. . . The Cleveland Indians put Hal Trosky, who was restored to the active list, on the trading block. The 10-year veteran himself made this request—arising from differences he had had with the front office—and indicated he would like to play in Chicago or St. Louis.

The perennial Babe Didrikson (Zaharias) is back on the sports page again. On the final day of

Out on Limb Again; Calling Sat. Games

By Phil Gordon

There was a time back—two weeks ago, to be exact—when I really envied that classical character, the Oracle of Delphi.

He led the life. With no football games to pick or newspaper clippings to hunt him afterwards the OD, probably the first dispenser of double-talk in history, had developed a technique of forecasting events verbally in such a vague manner that, no matter how said event turned out, he was right in his prediction.

I envied him, all right. But no more. Not after picking right 13 of 20 choices in my first try and then last week, really swinging into stride, hitting the nail on the head 12 out of 14. (Only two wrong, and one was a tie.) That, according to the statistical department next door, is good for an over-all average of .735, which, I am informed, is travelling at an exceptionally fast clip.

So, with all the aplomb, confidence and savoir faire of that old phony, the Oracle of Delphi, but without the double-entendre, ye olde griddle expert does, here and now, bequeath the following:

Notre Dame over Army—there's much that could be, and has been, said about this, the No. 1 game of the collegiate football season. After analyzing and digesting all the arguments pro and con, it's still the Fighting Irish, who've got the most and fastest on the land and in the air. As for the seas, there's Navy over Penn—both teams are up for the game and the odds are about equal. But we're stringing along with the Fleet, which has a shipful of top-caliber reserves, while the Quakers, with an excellent first team, is woefully lacking in adequate replacements.

Dartmouth over Columbia—enuff said.

Cornell over Penn State—both lost key men, but the Big Red is a more steady croaker, despite its defensive weaknesses.

Villanova over Princeton—close, but the Wildcats have the edge.

Holy Cross over Temple—the Crusaders do their best at home.

West Virginia over Leigh—no doubt about it.

Ohio State over Pitt—the Buckeyes have it.

Purdue over Minnesota—even without Butkovich, the Bollermakers over the Gophers, who just ain't got it (it's an idiom, not a grammatical error) anymore.

Michigan over Indiana—it's no shame to lose to Notre Dame (there's poetry in that line), and furthermore, who can count upon the Wolverines being upset?

Illinois over Iowa—Iowa has something, but the Illini have more.

Northwestern over Wisconsin—no fair.

Missouri over Iowa State—the Tigers, 's said, want that Big Six title.

The NORTH STAR — a review

"THE NORTH STAR" produced by Samuel Goldwyn, directed by Lewis Milestone. Story by Lillian Hellman, an RKO picture, with Anne Baxter, Dana Andrews, Walter Huston, Walter Brennan, Ann Harding, Jane Withers, Farley Granger, Erich von Stroheim, Dean Jagger. At the RKO Palace and the New Victoria Theatres.

By Frank Antico

"The North Star" is a brilliantly shining beacon in a stormy world, a motion picture whose clear rays of sympathy and understanding penetrate deep into the spaces where confusion lurks, a great win-the-war film which binds two great peoples even closer together in their united struggle against fascism. "The North Star" is a service of the highest order to the cause of the United Nations, a truthful portrayal of the life of the people of the Soviet Union, filmed with extraordinary fidelity and power, and of such compelling drama throughout as to hold the attention spellbound. Here at last Hollywood gives to America and the world the tremendous message about the people of the Soviet Union that has burst through the military communications into the ordinary consciousness of mankind. Here is a sincere and moving film of which not only Hollywood but all of America may be proud.

The production of "The North Star" must have brought the deepest satisfactions to the artists who conceived and created it. Lillian Hellman, the writer; Lewis Milestone, the director; Aaron Copland, the composer of the score; James Wong Howe, the photographer; Samuel Goldwyn, the producer—all of these and the actors too must have experienced the grand feeling of elation that comes to men and women doing a mature job and doing it well. In every detail, the film shows evidence of loving care and painstaking devotion to a subject fully meriting this attention.

A Film of Friendship

Only cooperation of the utmost degree—among all concerned—could have produced the finely balanced performance, the penetrating script, the integrated direction, the beautifully composed group scenes, the

stetly linked music, photography and action.

"The North Star" is a labor of love, a powerful expression of faith in the Soviet people, in their honesty and integrity, in their unquenchable devotion to the cause of democracy and freedom. This motion picture, speaking with the eloquently convincing tongue of truth, says to the American people: "Here are our good friends, the people of the Soviet Union, lovers of the earth and the fruits of the earth; peaceful and happy and industrious people; lovers of culture, of the eternal fruits of the human spirit, respectful inheritors of the noblest gifts of the past and indefatigable creators of the new and vibrant culture of the future. Here are a sturdy and enduring people, ruling themselves and building with their own sweat and sacrifice their world of plenty for all. Here are a people who, proudly confident of their strength and purpose, are the best of friends to those who come in peace, and the most terrible of enemies to those who come bearing the bloody sword. Here are a people who, accepted as equals, can help us immeasurably to build a new and better world for which we fight."

The Artist and the World Today

William Gropper, Harry Gottlieb, Robert Gwathmey, Ladislav Segal and Frank Kleinholz are the speakers scheduled at a Forum on "The Artist and the World Today" to be held at the School for Democracy, 15 Astor Place, New York, on Friday, Nov. 12, at 8:30 P. M. The Forum will inaugurate an exhibition of paintings, drawings, prints, sketches and tiles at moderate prices, by Raphael Soyer, William Gropper, Moses Soyer, Philip Evergood, Rebecca Soriano, Elsiebeth Olds, Zoltan Hecht, Robert Gwathmey, Harry Gottlieb, Norman Lewis, Nova Hecht, Louis Ribak, Charles White, Elizabeth Codditt, Chuzo Tamotzu, Stella Buchwald, Ernest Crichtlow, Albert Abramowitz, Herbert Kruckman, Frances Dauton, Frank Kleinholz, Ladislav Segal, B. Koppman, Joseph Wolins, Beatrice Mandelman, Lawrence Woodman, Harry Shoulberg, Art Young and John Shavin. The exhibition will continue at the School for Democracy, through Saturday, Nov. 13, morning, afternoon and evening, and Sunday, Nov. 14, both afternoon and evening.

Another guest-soloist on the program is Zino Francescatti, noted French violinist, recently heard as soloist with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony in a CBS broadcast.

Jane Froman sings two selections from "Artists and Models" in which she is featured currently. The songs are "Swing Low, Sweet Harriet" and "You Are Romancing" by Shapiro, Pascal and Charid. She also sings Gershwin's "The Man I Love."

Kostelanetz conducts "Besame Mucho" by Velazquez, "If You Please" by Van Heusen, and Kreisler's "Liebesleid" and "Liebesfreud." David Ross is master-of-ceremonies for the program.

"Star and Garter" Moving to '48th St.' Michael Todd's "Star and Garter" is moving from the Music Box to Todd's 48th Street Theatre on Monday, November 22nd. The long run revue which opened June 24, 1942, has played to consistent sell-out business ever since its premiere and will settle down at Mr. Todd's own theatre for an indefinite run.

At the Irving Place

Friday, Nov. 5, through Monday, the Irving Place Theatre will offer the two beloved romantic comedies, "The Ghost Goes West," starring Robert Donat, and "The Scarlet Pimpernel," which features Leslie Howard and Merle Oberon.

Radio

12:00-WFAP—News; Recorded Music; WOP—Boards Carrier, Comments; WJZ—Radio Hour—Dr. Allen R. Claxton

12:15-WJZ—That's a Fact—Smith's Chat; WOP—Musical Appeller; WABC—Big Sister—Sketch

12:30-WJZ—News; Farm and Home Hour; 12:35-WJZ—Quitting and Variety; WOP—News; The Handy Man; WABC—Helen Tren—Sketch

12:45-WABC—Our Old Sunday—Sketch; 12:50-WJZ—News; Symphonic Music; 1:00-WFAP—Recorded Music; WOP—Hank Lawson's Music

1:15-WJZ—The Bunkhouse; Comments; WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful—Play; 1:30-WFAP—Jack Berch, Songs; WJZ—Morton Downey, Songs; WABC—Ma Perkins—Sketch

1:45-WFAP—Bernadine Flynn, Comments; WOP—Lopes Orchestra; 1:55-WFAP—News; WABC—The Goldenberg—Sketch

2:00-WJZ—News; Variety Music; 2:15-WFAP—Quitting and Variety; WOP—Talk—Martha Deane; Eddie Mayhew, Comedy

2:30-WFAP—Young Dr. Malone—Sketch; WABC—Young Dr. Malone—Sketch; 2:45-WFAP—Recorded Music; WJZ—Mystery Chef

2:55-WFAP—Joyce Jordan—Sketch; 3:00-WJZ—The Big Sister—Play; WOP—News; Talk—Maxine Keith; WABC—Gang Busters—Sketch

3:15-WFAP—The Big Sister—Sketch; WOP—News; Love and Learn—Sketch; WJZ—From the Greenroom; WABC—Pepper Young's Family

3:30-WFAP—Young Dr. Malone—Sketch; WABC—Young Dr. Malone—Sketch; 3:45-WFAP—Right to Happiness—Sketch; WJZ—Ted Malone, Poetry

3:55-WFAP—News; WABC—The Goldenberg—Sketch; 4:00-WJZ—News; Symphonic Music; 4:05-WFAP—Sackalaga With—Sketch; WOP—Talk—John Gumbeling

4:15-WFAP—Recorded Music; WJZ—Blue Frolics, Variety; 4:20-WFAP—Recorded Music; 4:25-WFAP—News; Perry Como, Songs

4:30-WFAP—Lorenzo Jones—Sketch; WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis, News; WOP—Pull Speed Ahead, Variety

4:45-WFAP—Recorded Music; WJZ—The Sea Round—Sketch; WABC—Perry Como, Songs

4:55-WFAP—News; WJZ—Morton Downey, Songs; WABC—When a Girl Marries—Play

5:00-WFAP—News; WJZ—Hop Harrigan—Sketch; WABC—Edna Dunn Show

5:15-WFAP—News; WJZ—The Black Hood—Sketch; WABC—Pan-American Music

5:20-WFAP—Recorded Music; WJZ—E. Sternberger, Comments; 5:25-WFAP—Just Plain Bill—Sketch

5:30-WFAP—News; WJZ—Jack Armstrong, Songs; WABC—Landy Trio, Songs

5:45-WFAP—News; WJZ—Front Page Farrel—Sketch; WABC—Superman—Sketch

5:50-WFAP—Midnight—Sketch; WABC—American Women—Play

6:00-WFAP—Man About Town—Sue Reed; EVENING

6:05-WFAP—Jack Arthur, Songs; WOP—Sydney Mossley, Comments

6:15-WFAP—News; WJZ—Faller Claxton, News; WABC—Quincy Howe, News

6:20-WFAP—Music to Remember; 6:25-WFAP—Music to Remember

6:30-WFAP—News; George Putnam; WOP—Landy and Olinger, Songs

6:35-WFAP—News; WJZ—Terry and the Fire—Sketch; WABC—To Be Announced

6:40-WFAP—News; Dinner Music; 6:45-WFAP—Sports—Bill Stern

6:50-WFAP—Welcome Lewis, Art Gentry

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It Fulfills Its Mission

Yes, "The North Star" has a great message for the people of our country, a compelling historical picture that blazes out with the radiant power of a fact that no fog of lies or misrepresentations can ever longer obscure from the vision of our people. It is the fact of the Soviet people, they are the fact which has spoken to the world with the blood of millions. Theirs is the simple and profound statement of men and women who speak with their lives and not with their tongues, and the blood of the millions is their pledge to us all that the earth shall be free again. "The North Star" is an embodiment of this pledge. And it is further a most heartening symbol of an awakened Hollywood which is honestly trying to catch up with both the history of the world and the maturity of the American people. For these reasons, "The North Star" is itself a history-making accomplishment and is bound to exert a wide influence on the future growth and development of the movie art.

There are other important lessons in movie making to be learned from this film. The men and women who created the picture avoided the temptation of staging an elaborate and involved story and chose instead to follow a simple direct line, allowing life to lay down the broad outlines of the "plot," and then further drawing from the inexhaustible reservoir of Soviet life for the details of thought and action. The gripping interest of the film derives from this realism, this happy recollection that nothing is more "glamorous" or exciting than the truth.

The film gives us the story of "The North Star," which is the name of a collective farm border village. It is the harvest season in

1941, and preparations are in full swing for the annual picnic to celebrate the bountiful crops, and for the school graduation. Several of the children are planning an extended hiking trip. We are shown the activity in the village streets, we are taken into the homes and into the schoolhouse, we share in the good neighborliness of the citizen farmers, and in the excitement of the children as they eagerly await the dawn of their hiking day. Into this pastoral, almost idyllic scene, the voice of the school principal breaks, reminding them of the threat of war and expressing his faith that they will prove themselves worthy of their history. Soon after the hike begins, the treacherous Nazis violate the border, and the criminal attack on the Soviet people is launched in full fury. First the hiking party and then the village are bombed; and the rest of the picture is concerned with the methods the people use to meet the invaders, the formation of guerrilla detachments, the securing of arms and ammunition and the dislodging of the Nazi desperadoes from the village. But this mere statement of the general outlines of the story, which must have been repeated in actuality thousands of times since June 1941 in the villages of the Soviet Union, can give no true sense of the emotional content nor the wealth of memorable scenes which "The North Star" possesses.

Has Caught Spirit of Soviet People

The scenes in the motion picture are firmly welded together by the love of a people for each other and for the peaceful flourishing life they were building together. And when the house of this people is desecrated, their hatred leaps out

like a giant flame to consume the invader. The fire of this anger is in "The North Star," which becomes thereby not only a memorable experience in movie-going, but also a deep personal experience in life.

It would be unfair to single out individual actors for special praise for their contribution to this film. They have all caught the spirit of the mass heroism of the Soviet people and have all merged their talents so cooperatively that the acting achieves inner as well as surface fidelity. Individually there is in abundance, but not the individuality that arrogantly presumes to preempt the towering stature of a great people.

With a proper sense of aesthetic responsibility, Lewis Milestone drew wisely on the technique of the Soviet film for his purposes, and the results are a credit to his intelligence and skill. Lillian Hellman's script provides the actors every opportunity for effectiveness, although perhaps the addition of two scenes might have provided a more complete picture of Soviet life. Miss Hellman might have included a scene showing the collective planning on which the principles of leadership in the Soviet Union are based; and she might also have touched on the presence of Marshal Stalin and the philosophy of his party in the life of the villagers. But if "Mission to Moscow" removed many of the big boulders of prejudice from the soil of American-Soviet relations, then without doubt "The North Star" has planted well the seeds of friendship and understanding in that rich soil. Only unity can grow from seeds such as these.

"The North Star" points the way. If we, all of us, follow that path, we cannot and shall not lose each other.



Claudia (Jane Withers) and Damian (Farley Granger) with several others hide in the woods when their village is destroyed. They are completely surrounded by German soldiers. Three Nazis are ambushed and killed.

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Franco Follows His Master



Cleveland and New York

THE sweeping Democratic victory in Cleveland sheds a most revealing light on the results of last Tuesday's elections throughout the country.

Mayor Lausche, Democratic candidate for re-election, based his campaign four-square on his record on behalf of the war effort. He emphasized his support of the President and the Administration's war policies. He and the forces that supported his candidacy made it clear that the issue upon which they were to vote was support or opposition to those war policies.

The result was a 71 per cent vote for Lausche, the biggest proportion ever received by a candidate for Mayor of Cleveland, and the election of a Democratic City Council for the first time in 30 years.

The people of Cleveland are no different from the people of New York, New Jersey or San Francisco. But in no other center was the war issue placed clearly before the people by the candidates or their leading spokesmen. The conclusion is inescapable that the Republican victories elsewhere are due to the failure to make clear to the people that support of the President's all-out war program is the issue, and that the Republican vote, therefore, does not represent opposition to that program.

In New York, for example, under the guidance of State Democratic Chairman James A. Farley, Democratic strategy was to evade the issue of the war and support to the Administration. As a result, voters cast their ballots on the basis of the false issues demagogically raised by the Republicans—Aurelianism and "saving the team" in Albany—not on problems of war policy.

Undoubtedly the Republicans did receive votes because of dissatisfaction arising out of wartime economic conditions. Some of this dissatisfaction arises from weaknesses in Administration policy and practices. A good deal of it, however, arises from the effects of Republican obstructionism in Congress. By refusing to raise the issues of the war, the Democrats failed to expose GOP responsibility for much of the difficulties experienced by the people.

Because he based his campaign on the war issue, Mayor Lausche was able to unite firmly the win-the-war forces in the city, and to get active backing from the bulk of labor.

He did not, however, depend on lukewarm support of the Democratic machine alone to get out the vote. The united movement of labor, Negro and other win-the-war groups organized its own "machine" which went into the neighborhoods. When, by contrast, the demoralized Democratic machine in New York broke down, there was little outside of the ALP to take its place. The ALP organization is, as yet, weak, and is virtually non-existent in upstate industrial areas.

Mayor Lausche conducted his campaign in close unity with the Negro people. His united movement included three Negro candidates for re-election to the City Council, a Negro judicial candidate and a Negro candidate for the Board of Education. Here, the Democrats failed to nominate a single Negro and placed a candidate in opposition to Francis E. Rivers, Republican and ALP candidate for City Judge. The Republicans, on the other hand, bid for Negro support by nominating Rivers and two candidates for City Council.

Both in Cleveland and in New York, a section of the AFL threw its support to the Republicans. In Cleveland, this was answered with an intensive campaign by labor, both AFL and CIO, in the neighborhoods to get out the labor vote for Mayor Lausche and his slate.

An integral part of the united movement

for Mayor Lausche's campaign for re-election was the candidacy of Arnold Johnson, State Secretary of the Communist Party, who ran for member of the Board of Education. Ancient anti-Communist taboos and fears were discarded as the Communist candidate appeared on the same platform with the Mayor, as Communist mass meetings and leaflets emphasized the Lausche candidacy together with that of Johnson.

The result was not only an extremely high vote for the Communist candidate, resulting from recognition of the part played by the Communist Party in uniting the win-the-war forces in the city, but a considerable strengthening of the Lausche campaign, as well.

The results in Cleveland should be taken to heart by the Roosevelt Democrats everywhere. They say clearly that pussyfooting on the central issues of the war leads to defeat while facing them squarely leads to victory. They say also that labor cannot depend on major party machines alone to get out the vote for candidates it supports, but must build its own election apparatus in the neighborhoods.

Crisis in Spain

THE Franco regime is in a deep crisis, perhaps its last. Hitler's military defeats, the Italian collapse, the anti-fascist struggle within Spain and now the Moscow conference are adding up, among other things, to collapse in Spain. Whatever the maneuvers of Franco and the Falange, it is clear that they are holding on grimly to Hitler's Axis.

There should be a clear lesson here for us, as we are discovering in Argentina. The old State Department idea was that as the war turned against Hitler, Franco and his Falangist cohorts would finally see the folly of their ways and come begging to the United Nations for mercy. On this assumption, they coddled Franco. Attempts to whitewash Franco fascism, such as that of Archbishop Spellman, were welcomed and publicized.

But just the opposite happens. As catastrophe looms, Franco cuddles closer to Hitler, just as Mussolini sought haven with the Nazi Gauleiters. For they fear the retribution of the people in the overturn that is bound to come. We saw it in Italy when the old fascist ruling class called in Nazi divisions to suppress the people. We see it in Argentina, where the Junta of Colonels seeking to establish fascism draws closer to the Hitler Axis.

Where are the old fantastic dreams now? We do not find Franco withdrawing the Blue Division from the Eastern Front, or expelling the Germans from their bases in Spain. Instead, we find him turning his Blue Division over to the Nazis, and making a commercial treaty with the miserable puppet Mussolini while congratulating still another puppet of the Axis in Manila.

The democratic Italian policy adopted at the Moscow conference, it seems to us, sets a good precedent for a new American policy towards Spain. It should be our concern to deepen the crisis in Spain, to bring about as quickly as possible the collapse of the Franco regime. This is the only way Spain can be freed from the Axis-Falange yoke and brought into the camp of the United Nations. A heavy blow now would hasten the whole business. And that blow should be the immediate rupture of relations with the Franco government.

THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

Congressmen-Lobbyists

By Adam Lapin

Daily Worker Washington Bureau
Washington, D. C., Nov. 4

AFTER covering the tax shenanigans of the House Ways and Means Committee for a couple of weeks, I feel like something of an expert on Washington lobbyists. It has been impossible to hang around the committee room waiting for executive sessions to break up without rubbing elbows with lobbyists for the National Association of Manufacturers, the Hawaiian Sugar Producers Association and such like.

By this time most people know that the best Washington hotels are crowded with lobbyists for various business interests, and that the corridors of Capitol Hill reek with them. But I wonder to what extent people realize that a great many members of Congress actually function as lobbyists for business.

Every once in a while a big story breaks like the scandal over Rep. E. E. Cox of Georgia who got a \$2,500 check from a local radio station which was in trouble with the FCC—and then launched his smear investigation of FCC. And the idea gets across that there are some Congressmen who make a few dollars on the side.

BUT it isn't just a matter of cash transactions. During the tax hearings before the Ways and Means Committee, 11 Congressmen appeared as witnesses. Ten out of the 11 appeared as special pleaders for various vested interests. I am not at all suggesting that they were paid for their efforts. As a matter of fact, it is even a more serious thing that they desert the interests of their constituents as a free-of-charge service.

Rep. Hampton F. Fulmer, South Carolina Democrat, who is chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, told the Ways and Means Committee, that he had gotten a letter from the head of a large grocery wholesale business in South Carolina, asking him to argue for repeal of the tax on

transfer of property. And so he did. he did.

Rep. Clarence Cannon, chairman of the powerful Appropriations Committee, appeared to ask for special depletion allowances for the limestone industry. He asked that the limestone industry get the "same opportunity to develop a sufficient post-war reserve" as other industries. Rep. Morris Poulson, California Republican, asked for easier post-war financial arrangements for business. And Reps. Lowell Stockman and Harris Ellisworth, Oregon Republicans, urged the Ways and Means to ease up taxes on the Oregon lumber interests.

LAST week the livestock industry descended on Capitol Hill in a last-minute effort to stop the imposition of live cattle ceilings by OPA. They swarmed through Congressional offices, and that very day a half dozen members of the House got up on the floor to plead the cause of the cattlemen.

Reps. Anton J. Johnson of Illinois, Edward H. Reese of Kansas, Chester H. Gross of Pennsylvania and Richard M. Kleberg of Texas were among those who bitterly assailed the OPA—using almost verbatim the arguments of the industry.

Kleberg said that "it is high time that the House Committee on Agriculture call the OPA heads before it and insist that they show cause and reason for this behind the mere desire to harass and cause greater confusion. Kleberg told the House that this subject is 'of great concern to me.' And indeed it is. For this Texas Congressman is one of the owners of the biggest cattle ranch in the world, the King ranch, which covers more than 1,000,000 acres and he is ex-president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association.

HERE is a clue to one of the reasons that Congress frequently act as lobbyists for business

interests. Many members of the House and Senate are businessmen on their own. A great many others are corporation lawyers. Then there is always the possibility of a handsome campaign contribution or a tip on a good investment. It is not usually necessary these days for a corporation seeking favors in Congress to make a direct cash payment.

For one reason or another there are almost always members of Congress willing to grant the favors. The airplane companies which raised a \$80,000 slush fund to get a revision in the tax laws found Senator Herring of Iowa, now deputy OPA administrator, ready to put in their amendment. Senator Walter George, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has been notoriously friendly in tax matters to the Coca Cola company which is a power in his state of Georgia. Rep. Robert Doughton, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, always ferociously resists excise taxes which might hit his North Carolina tobacco manufacturers.

Legislative and political activity by the unions is still in its infancy. And the unions have not paid very close attention to the activities of Congressmen apart from their voting records. Usually they are satisfied if a Congressman votes right.

But this is clearly not enough. To counter the aggressive activities of numerous Congressmen lobbyists, there is clearly a need for Congressmen who will fight and talk right on the floor as well as vote right. Think what it would mean if a score or more of Congressmen would have testified before the House Ways and Means Committee for a decent tax program or would get up on the floor and speak for subsidies. Election of labor Congressmen would help a lot. But there is plenty that can be done in the meantime to get liberal and pro-administration members of the House and the Senate more active and pugnacious.

Decisions Will Cut War--Izvestia

(Continued from Page 2)

expresses the will and determination of four great Powers of the world who have taken upon themselves responsibility for the future organization of peace. The Governments of the United States, Great Britain, U. S. S. R. and China declare that their joint efforts will be continued for the organization and maintenance of peace and security and that they recognize the necessity of establishing "a general international organization based on the principle of the sovereign equality of peace-loving states and open to membership by all such states, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security."

"This declaration lays the cornerstone for the foundation for the post-war future. The vigorously and clearly formulated principles which constitute the basis for the post-war international cooperation, form the bridge stretching into the future years, doing the work for all the large and small states, for 'full promotion of political, economic and social welfare of their peoples.'

COMRADES IN ARMS

"The great democratic powers are today comrades in arms and will tomorrow be comrades in the struggle for the security of the people. Having established and strengthened a firm cooperation among themselves in the years of struggle against the common enemy, they will together embark on an organization of international cooperation in the post-war period.

"Naturally when the cooperation between the allied countries has such wide prospects and is developing so significantly, the necessity arose for more regular consultations of the representatives of the three governments and the establishment of a permanent organ of contact—machinery ensuring the further promotion of cooperation between the governments of Britain, the USSR, and the U.S.A.

"The conference of the three ministers agreed to set up machinery to examine European questions arising as the war develops and to establish in London a European advisory commission.

"This commission which will make joint recommendations to the three allied governments will be in addition to the existing diplomatic channels, a new form of continuous cooperation.

"Apart from the European advisory commission it was also agreed upon to establish an advisory council for matters relating to Italy. The need for such a council was dictated by two essential circumstances.

COMMISSION ON ITALY

"Firstly, it should be composed of in addition to the representatives of the U.S.A., Britain and the USSR, of representatives of Greece and Yugoslavia, in view of the aggressions of Fascist Italy against them.

"Secondly, the outstanding feature of the council for matters re-

lating to Italy is that it will have to deal with the day-to-day questions of coordination of the policy of the allies on the territory where this policy is already being carried out in practice.

"Italy is the first country where the Fascist system is already being liquidated and which in principle is important for all peoples.

"That is why the conference in particular drew up a special 'Declaration on Italy' in which the ministers of the three allied countries announced the main principles of the joint policy of their governments. These principles are that 'Fascism and all its evil influences and emanations shall be utterly destroyed' and that 'the Italian people shall be given every opportunity to establish governmental and other institutions based upon democratic principles.'

"From this arises the practical tasks of a democratic national Italian government, full restoration of democratic liberties, suppression of all Fascist institutions and organizations, the removal of the Fascist and pro-Fascist elements from public institutions, full amnesty for the victims of the Fascist regime, creation of democratic organs, a local government, trial of the fascist chiefs, etc.

"Such a declaration which is extremely important and necessary in present conditions in the development of events in Italy will point out also to other peoples—victims of Fascist tyranny—their moral when they with the help of the USSR, Britain and the U.S.A. will overthrow the Fascist oppressors.

LIBERATION IN AUSTRIA

"In this respect, the most significant is the declaration on Austria which was adopted at the conference. Austria was the first free country to fall victim to the Hitlerite aggression and the governments of Britain, the USSR and the U.S.A. declare that they regard the so-called Anschluss, that is, the forcible annexation of Austria to Germany in 1938 as null and void. 'Austria must be liberated from German domination. While declaring her restoration and independence, the Allied governments at the same time remind Austria that she bears responsibility for participation in the war on the side of Hitlerite Germany and that an internal settlement and account will be taken of the efforts that the Austrian people may make towards their own liberation.

"The joint declaration of the three governments—Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin 'on the German atrocities' issued during the Moscow conference will be received with particular feeling of satisfaction by the Soviet people and all the other peoples who have suffered from the Fascist brigandage.

"The Conference made decisions on present and future problems, on questions of the prosecution of the war and the organization of the peace. It made these decisions,

taking into account a new factor in the international situation, namely, that many territories are already being liberated from the enemy by the armies of the Allied states, the Red Army is striking unprecedented blows at the Hitler machine, that a crisis of discord in the Hitlerite camp and the growing isolation of Germany create favorable possibilities for shortening the war and completing the destruction of the fascist armies. For the first time, the future of certain countries of Europe is taking concrete shape—not as the subject of discussion but as the general decision of the Allies.

"The very nature and trend of the declarations show along what lines and how the joint actions of the three states heading the anti-Hitlerite coalition will be carried out. The developing Anglo-Soviet-American cooperation is already felt as a liberating and creative force for future peace.

SMASHING BLOW TO FOE

"When the Conference was in session the peoples of the world awaited its decisions with hope and confidence. The confidence that Anglo-Soviet-American cooperation should and would develop in the interests of all nations was the leit motif of the comments of the democratic press. Only in the camp of the enemies and their henchmen was hope fanned as a means of consolation that the different narrow interests of the individual countries would dominate the general common interest and would stand in the way of further rapprochement of the Allied states. These hopes of the enemy have been struck a heavy blow by the success of the Moscow Conference. The national interests of the countries of the anti-Hitlerite coalition dictate to the governments of these countries the necessity, and make it their obligation to move together, to cooperate together both in war and in the preparations for the post-war world.

"The conference demonstrated the determination and the will of the peoples of the three great countries the conduct of the struggle against the German fascist robbers.

"To end, to hasten the destruction of the enemy and to bring closer the hour of victory of our common cause.

"It strikes a new and telling blow at the Hitler camp whose military might is already sapped and deeply shaken by the hammer blows of the Soviet troops and also by the major military success of the Anglo-American troops in the west.

"The significance of the Moscow Conference lies in the fact that it definitely expressed the strivings of the peoples of the Allied countries for further consolidation of the forces against the common enemy and to cooperate in the post-war period in the interest of peace and victory for the people."



MANY ROADS TO ONE GOAL

AN ASTONISHING DIVERSITY of activities is one of the never-ending aspects of our International Workers Order. If you read this column from week-to-week you must gather an impression of the far-flung fields of IWO effort. Yet, they are but many roads to one goal: Victory Over Fascism!

TO ILLUSTRATE: Here is a notice from the War Finance Division of the U. S. Treasury Department informing us that our monthly magazine, INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK, has been listed among "235 of the nation's leading publications" awarded a place on the 3RD WAR LOAN ROLL OF HONOR for carrying war bond campaign advertising. . . . Here is a letter from the National Fire Protection Association expressing to the IWO "appreciation for co-operation in the promotion of Fire Prevention Week." . . . Here is a postcard from U. S. Senator James M. Mead to our General Secretary, Max Bedacht, in which the Senator acknowledges receipt of IWO resolutions for passage of Marcanione's anti-poll tax bill, H.R. 7, and for the Wagner-Dingell Social Security Bill, S. 1161.

Senator Wagner—Attention, Please!

Why don't you tell us you are voting for closure on H.R. 7? Why don't you come out in support of Congressman Marcanione's measure to enfranchise ten million Negro and white Americans?

1,829 NEW ANTI-FASCISTS were recruited into our Order from September 1 to October 23, 1943, and every new member adds another fighter for victory to our 161,000 membership.

DETROIT'S SLOVAK-AMERICAN Builder, Andrew Gonda, is leading the race of 60-for-60 Free Presses who are vying to win a free trip to New York City on July 4th, 1944 for our Sixth National Convention. Brother Gonda has 43 of the 60 recruits required to win his honorary guest award.

CARPATHO-RUSSIAN, Brother John Matelashuk, from Conemaugh, Pa., is running second with 25 recruits and John Mykiew, from Detroit, is hot on his heels with 37.

CONGRATULATIONS, FELLOW CITIZENS! Brothers William Halperin, Morris Goodstein, Samuel Newton and Andrew Cooper—all of Brooklyn—for your successful efforts to become citizens of the United States! You are now the proud possessors of a priceless privilege and of precious rights to serve our country and our Order. The IWO is proud, too, to have helped you, with the aid of the American Committee to Protect the Foreign Born, to win your citizenship. The IWO Citizenship Campaign is just one of many Order activities to strengthen our country and help our membership.

STIRRING STORY from Guadalcanal via Philadelphia, comes through William Uris, president of Jewish American Lodge 30, IWO. His son, Leon, sent him a blood-stained, bullet-riddled Japanese flag which Leon and his buddies captured. Here Leon Uris is 19 years old. The U. S. Treasury Department, which now has the trophy, is awarding it as a prize to the first Philadelphia war plant topping its salary purchases of war bonds in November.

TO CELEBRATE Soviet military miracles which are throwing retreating Nazis into panic, IWO members will join thousands of other New Yorkers at Madison Square Garden on Monday night. Main speaker Congressman John M. Coffee of Tacoma, Washington; Secretary of the Interior, Harold I. Ickes; Soviet Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko; Hon. Joseph E. Davies; Major General James A. Ullrich, Adjutant General, U. S. Army; R. J. Thomas, CIO vice-president and United Automobile Workers president, and others, will help make this event a stirring testimonial to American-Soviet friendship in war and in peace.

BY THE WAY, the IWO Ukrainian Leontovich Chorus, conducted by Mrs. Mary Kowalchuk, sang to visitors at "The Soviet Artist in the War" exhibition on Wednesday at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship co-sponsored the evening with the Soviet Government.

ONE THOUSAND are expected to banquet in honor of Max Bedacht, IWO general secretary, on November 27 at the Hotel Riverside Plaza. Each lodge will be represented by at least two guests. All Builders who have enrolled three or more new members in the Bedacht 60th Birthday campaign will have places waiting. IWO cultural groups will entertain.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

NOVEMBER 5, 1938

NEW YORK—The laying of the cornerstone of the pavilion of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the World's Fair will take place Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The cornerstone is a block of Labrador granite from the Soviet Union—a black stone with cobalt blue points.

BERLIN—The Berlin press today attacked the United States as a "country of gangsters." The Hitler press attacked President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull for combating Nazi aggressive tendencies instead of "establishing order" in the United States. Nazi Germany was cited as a country "where order exists."

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